Constitution; and a careful avoidance, by the General Government, of all interference with their rights by legislative or executive action.

1V.—Obedience to the Constitution of these United States, as the supreme law of the land, sacredly obligatory upon all its parts and members; and steadfast resistance to the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretexta. Avowing that in all doubtful or disputed points it may only be legally ascertained and expounded by the judical power of the United States.

And, as a corollary to the above:

1. A habit of reverential obsdience to the law, whether National, State, or Municipal, until they are either repealed or declared unconstitutional by the proper authority.

2. A tender and escred regard for those acts of statesmanship, which are to be contradistinguished from acts of ordinary legislation, by the fact of their being of the nature of compacts and agreements; and so, to be considered a fixed and settled national policy.

V.—A redical revision and modification of the

ments; and so, to be considered a fixed and settled national policy.

V.—A radical revision and modification of the laws regulating immigration, and the settlement of immigrants. Offering to the honest immigrant who, from love of liberty or hured of oppression, seeks an asylum in the United States, a friendly reception and protection. But unqualifiedly condemning the transmission to our shores of felons and nauners.

VI.—The essential modification of the Naturalization Laws.

The repeal by the Legislatures of the respective States, of all State laws allowing foreigners not naturalized to vote.

The repeal, without retrosctive operation, of all acts of Congress making grants of land to unnaturalized foreigners, and allowing them to vote in the Territories.

VII.—Hostility to the corrupt means by which the leaders of party have hitherto forced upon us our rulers and our political creeds.

Implacable ensuity against the prevalent demoralizing system of rewards for political subserviency, and of punishments for political independence.

Disgust for the wild hunt after office which characterizes the age.

R. B. DONALDSON,

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GEORGE C. THOMAS

AND COMMISSIONES OF D

MISS S. A. PAULKNER,

BRICAN ORGAN," A Daily and Weskly Paper, published in Washing-ton City, D. C., by AN ASSOCIATION OF NATIVE AMERICANS.

Learn or The Add Dussels, the special properties of the property of the proper

Disease of imprudence.

When the m squided and imprudent vetary of pleasure fi dashe has imbited the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame or dread of discovery deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability, can alone befriend him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, affecting the head, throat, nose, skin, &c, progressing on with frightful rapidity, till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings by sending him to "that bourne from whence no traveller returns." It is a prelancholy fact that thousands fall retims to this terrible disease owing to the unskiffulness of ignorant pretenders, who, by the use of that deading power, mercury, ruin the constitution and make the residue of life miserable.

The drangers.—The Dr.'s Diplomas hang in his office.

office.

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MORE Bonsty Land to all who served in any war, since 1790, whether as officers, soldiers, sailors, marines, landames, chaplains, clerks, Indians, wagon-masters, teamsters, (or their widows, or minor-children,) who have not yet received full 160 acres, and who have been in service 24 days, will do well to write to us, post paid, and their Land Warrant will be sent to them, and no charge, if not obtained.

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Opposite The Treasury, Washington, D. C.

WALL A STEPISENS.

From the Norfolk Beacon. Henry Loss-Mysterious Disappearance of Money.

Henry Loss—Mysterions Disappearance of Money.

We learn with regret that Charles W. Mixon, Esq., of Chowan county, North Carolina, has had the misfortune to have \$6,000 stolen from him. The facts of the case are these, so far as we have been able to ascertain:

Some two weeks ago, Mr. Mixon, who is a large planter, and has an extensive fishery on the Albermarle Sound, went to Elizabi th City and drew from the Bank of the State some \$6,000, which he took with him home and deposited in his secretary, to which no one has access except himself and wife. When the cashier gave Mr. M. the money, as there were several hundred dollars on his own bank, he made a private mark upon them, remarking to Mr. M., I do this to see how long be ore they will come hack. Eight or ten days after his return he went to the secretary, took the package, in which the money was deposited, and started with it in his pucket to Edenton, eight miles from his residence, to meet debta which he promised to pay on that day. When he arrived at Edenton the package was missing.

He remarked to a friend, "I have lost my money. Go with me. I must have lost it a few miles from town, where I had occasion to stop." When they arrived at the place, the wrapper and twine which contained the money was found, but no trace of the money. Foot-prints were discovered near, which, on examination, corresponded with those of one of Mr. M.'s servants, who on the same day. If home to visit his wife, who resided in Edenson. After examining the negro, he confessed the peckage was found, but it contained nothing but a parcel of paper, which had been neatly placed in the package to correspond with the size of them came forward and told her master that a gipsey woman was seen by her to go in his desk while he was away, and that she remarked to the gipsey woman was seen by the servant girl to enter his desk, she had placed Mrs. M. under the influence of some opiato and thus succeeded in getting the key, and then extracted the money from the package, and placed please of pape